

In a small book of 100 pages, the author has told as much as is known of the etiology, pathology and treatment of a disease that is the *bête noir* of the medical profession. It is very interesting reading, and very helpful to everyone in general practice.

PROGRESSIVE MEDICINE. a Quarterly Digest of Advances, Discoveries and Improvements in the Medical and Surgical Sciences. Edited by Hobart A. Hare, Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica in the Jefferson Medical College; assisted by H. R. M. Landis. Vol. III. Sept. 1, 1908. Lea & Febriger. Philadelphia and New York. \$6.00 per annum.

This number contains articles on diseases of the thorax and its viscera, including the heart, lungs and blood vessels, by Wm. Ewart; on dermatology and syphilis, by Wm. S. Gottheil; obstetrics, by E. P. Davis, and the nervous system, by W. G. Spiller. This volume is thoroughly equal in every way to the others of their year. We cannot too emphatically state its importance to the general practitioner, as well as to the specialist.

A TEXT-BOOK OF HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY, THEORETIC AND PRACTICAL. By Geo. V. N. Dearborn, A.M., Ph.D., M.D.; Professor of Physiology in the Medical and Dental Schools of Tufts College, Boston. Illustrated with 300 engravings and plates. Lee & Febriger, Philadelphia and New York. 1908.

Written primarily for medical and dental practitioners and students, this work is so concise, and withal so readable, that it must find a good place among the host of text-books on physiology. The chapters on Diet and on Metabolism are better than anything else we have read, outside of monographs. Dr. Dearborn has drawn less freely than most American authors from other text-books, and has avoided some mistakes. But we find, on page 187, that he repeats the statement, which began with Dr. Beaumont, that the introduction of any solid substance into the stomach causes a flow of gastric juice. Pawlow proved this to be false more than ten years ago, and it is time it began to be dropped in students' hand-books.